Under a *cornet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *cornets* exempt. *Dryden.*
Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

Co'RPORAL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me clear. *Gay.*

Co'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who fees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes, right well ſupplied. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

They enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

CORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

CO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-run all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was uſually turned againſt particular perſons. *Swift.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corporate*.] The ſtate of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety or fellowſhip with men. *Hooker, b. i. ſect. 4.*

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of a being embodied. *Dict.*

CORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See CORPORAL.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances could add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* priſon freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true ſtep even on Aimſbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſtep is worſe than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPOREITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the ſtate of having a body; bodilineſs.

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt admit of ſome *corporeity* which ſuppoſeth weight or gravity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Sceph. c. iv.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body.

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

CORPS. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]
CORPSE. }

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this man, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown, *Shakeſp.*
There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd. *Dryd. Fables*
See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches. *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°. 99.*

3. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
CO'RPULENCY. }

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs,
And burdenous *corpulence* my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail, the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſes, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* can be diſcovered with microſcopes. *Newton's Opt.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *adj.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philoſophy I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley's Serm.*

CO'RRACLE. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE. *v. a* [*corrado*, Latin] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 277.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning *Tayl.*

After

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you muſt be ſure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the firſt make of ſome men's minds, which can ſcarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Correcting nature, from what actually ſhe is in individuals, to what ſhe ought to be, and what ſhe was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, becauſe it amuſed me; I *corrected*, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leiſure to attend to its domeſtick concern; to conſider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be ſubdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or ſtone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In caſes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with ſome animal ſubſtances; as ivory or hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; free from faults.

What verſe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he preſumes the moſt *correct* of his. *Dryd. Aur. Prol.*

Always uſe the moſt *correct* editions: various readings will be only troubleſome where the ſenſe and language is complete. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.]

1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod? *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

An offenſive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ſtrokes,
As he is ſtriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs reſolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

We are all but children here under the great maſter of the family; and he is pleaſed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to inſtruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better ſtate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, make take the ſame liberty with my writings; if, at leaſt, they live long enough to deſerve *correction*. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eſtabliſhing their aſſertions not only with great ſolidity, but ſubmitting them alſo unto the *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown.*

One fault was too great lenity to her ſervants, to whom ſhe always gave good counſel, but often too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholeſome, do not take
A dram of country's dulneſs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymiſts purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the houſe of correction; a jayl-bird. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Shakeſpeare*.

I will have you ſoundly ſwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famiſhed *correctioner*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales, which all animals of prey do ſwallow, are a ſeaſonable and neceſſary *corrective*, to prevent their greedineſs from filling themſelves with too ſucculent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly ſpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* ſupplied by art and diſcipline, it ſeldom fails but an ill principle has its courſe, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; reſtriction.

There ſeems to be ſuch an inſtance in the regiment, which the human ſoul exerciſeth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give ſome kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; appoſitely; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenſes and participles, adverbs and prepoſitions are, ſpeak as properly and as *correctly* as moſt gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactneſs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air and poſture, and the *correctneſs* of deſign in this ſtatue, are inexpreſſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctneſs* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Thoſe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctneſs*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment or animadverſion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do juſtice on ſome ſins, than to forbear all ſin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practiſers of religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

With all his faults he ſets up to be an univerſal reformer and *corrector* of abuſes, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the preſs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge preſs in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as the lixivial ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of refinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes, whereby they ſometimes occaſion intolerable gripings; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds alſo aſſiſt in the eaſier operation of ſome cathartick, by diſſipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector* which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that it could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with: thus turpentines are *correctors* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified ſpirit of wine breaks off the points of ſome acids, ſo as to make them become ſafe and good remedies, which before were deſtructive. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father, by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*. *South's Sermons.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo requires a *correlative* to anſwer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unleſs there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative*.] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*corripio correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Government of the Tongue, ſect. 6.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly *correſpond* with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſounds, any farther than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. }
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *correſpond*.]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

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